

MEN'S SUITS

No fifteen-dollar Men's Suits, but FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SUITS, good enough for fifteen-thousand dollar men.

These suits are in every way superior to any like-priced suits ever shown in this city.

We have them in Sacks, three-button Cutaway Frocks and in double-breasted Sacks.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX

KANKAKEE LINE

(BIG FOUR RAIL-WAY)

Are being treated to a full dose of railroad fare now. What with the trunk lines fighting the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern and Southern roads...

That are always safe, steady and pleasant; along them will be found comfort, safety and economy. The Kankakee Line, running East, West, North and South, will always remain as the favorite means of access and ingress to this city.

Washington, D.C. to Chicago, \$9.75

Philadelphia, D.C. to Chicago, 9.75

We are many hours the shortest and quickest route to these cities.

CINCINNATI AGENT, \$2.50

Oct. 2, 4, 6 we will sail again, good on all trains of these dates, and good to return three days, for \$2.50.

Oct. 2, 9 and 16, Richmond, Va., and return, \$15. If you want to see the new South to the Tobacco Exposition at Richmond.

DO NOT FORGET OUR ONE-HALF RATE

West and Northwest, South and Southeast and Southwest again, Oct. 9.

On this date, Oct. 9, you can go to Great Falls, Montana, and return, for less than one-half fare. This is the best town, and the Milk River Valley, lately opened by treaty with India.

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA

Oregon and Washington Territory at least one way and round-trip rates.

TIME CARD

CINCINNATI DIVISION

Depart.....3:55am 10:55am 6:20pm

Arrive.....10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION

Depart.....11:55am 3:55pm

Arrive.....11:55am 3:55pm

Depart.....7:10am 12:00pm 5:20pm 11:20pm

Arrive.....12:20am 10:50am 3:20pm 11:20pm

Fullman passenger cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

BANK FAILURE

The Farmers' Bank of Chicago, Placed in a Receiver's Hands—Liabilities, \$1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Hiram McChesney was appointed receiver of the Farmers' Bank, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, this morning, by Judge Shepard, under a petition filed by Thomas P. Tollman, the cashier. Mr. McChesney gave a bond for \$500,000 and was ordered to take charge of all the effects that belong to the bank, or are held by it in trust. The news was received with a great deal of surprise and floated around with the usual swiftness of a rumor among the lawyers, and caused more than one to exclaim himself from a case and hurry around to protect clients who were the bank's creditors.

The liabilities are on the verge of \$1,000,000. In a petition for a receiver, Mr. Tollman says that the bank, which is a private one, has done a general business since the death of C. R. Rutter has been president and the petitioner cashier for ten years. The capital stock is \$300,000, divided into 2,000 shares, of which Mr. Rutter holds 1,500 and Mr. Tollman 500. There were no other shareholders. For six months, he says, Mr. Rutter, the president, has been an invalid and incapable of attending to the affairs of the bank. He has gradually grown worse, and is now dangerously ill, and wholly unable to even consider or consult with the cashier concerning the business, or the management, or any of the details of the corporation's business. As usual, everybody has taken no hope of the recovery or even the improvement of Mr. Rutter. He is unconscious, and has been so for thirty hours. Up to the time of his sickness Mr. Rutter was the head of the house, but since his illness the management has been wholly on the hands of Mr. Tollman. In spite of his efforts, he says, he has been unable to build up the business of the bank, the liabilities continue to exceed the assets, and unless immediate steps are taken to collect and preserve the assets, irreparable damage and loss will result to both the creditors and shareholders of the bank. The business now shows a steady decrease. Mr. Tollman says, and the assets are being rapidly consumed and eaten up in the expenses of the management, while the liabilities are steadily increasing. The assets he places nominally at \$699,356.23, consisting of cash, real estate, and other property. The liabilities are placed at \$1,000,000, and cannot be paid readily to assist the bank under its old management.

Cashier Tollman, when asked about the matter, declared that the flurry in wheat had nothing whatever to do with the failure, which was due entirely to poor business and Mr. Rutter's illness. He said that if all that is due the bank can be collected the debts can be paid in full. They are mostly to small depositors in this city and in the farming districts and towns of northern Illinois. The bank was originally organized in Freeport, Ill., and was subsequently removed to this city, bringing its country trade with it. It is organized under the State banking law. It is not believed that the failure will affect any other bank or individual of any considerable financial standing.

Other Failures.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Conway Manufacturing Company assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, unknown. The failure is directly due to the destruction of the company's extensive plant by fire a few days ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—C. T. Turner, Jr., broker, assigned to-day. He did an extensive business in connection with J. A. Murphy & Co., of Chicago, and the failure was due to complications in that firm's business resulting from the wheat deal. The liabilities and assets are not stated.

Failures for Nine Months.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Business failures throughout the United States for the third quarter of the year, as furnished by R. G. Dun & Co., amount in number to 2,361, with liabilities of the third quarter of 1887 numbered 1,933, with liabilities aggregating the enormous sum of \$73,000,000. For the nine months of 1888 the failures numbered 7,550, with liabilities of over 900,000,000, as against 6,599 failures and \$123,000,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887.

ARE you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Fair; cooler, with frosts, followed on Wednesday night by warmer weather.

The Effect of Advertising

Old Mr. Bently (who has just moved because he couldn't live in the flat any longer)—"The agent has an advertisement in to-day's paper 'bout that miserable flat we've just left. He says the rooms are large and airy, perfect steam heat, appointments first class, and the locality desirable in every way." Old Mrs. Bently (half regretfully)—"Well, now, Josiah, I'm most sorry we give it up."

The When Illustrates It

The only difference is that the things THE WHEN advertisements are as noted for their desirability as in the above case the thing was undesirable. But the advertisement "gets there all the same," and so do the people who read it. When they can't get there themselves they send for

HATS, CLOTHES, FURNISHINGS.

A Boy can buy as well as a Man at

THE WHEN

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKES.

Rescued from a Drifting Barge and Drowned When in Sight of the Shore.

SANILAC, Mich., Oct. 2.—There has been a terrible storm raging here since early last evening. At 7 o'clock last night the life-saving crew from Sand Beach started out, and at 11 p. m. they rescued a crew of six men and one lady from the barge St. Clair. They were seen wearing this place at 7 o'clock this morning, and everything was made ready for their help. As the boat passed the end of the dock the captain rounded her up, to come up to the dock. Just as he did so a high breaker struck the boat, turning her completely over. Every one expected her to right again, but she failed to do so. The entire crew belonging to the boat reached shore, towing two of the other crew with them. The remaining four men and one woman were drowned near the shore. The names of the lost are:

Capt. C. H. Jones, of Bay City; Henry Anderson, of Australia; George McFarland, of Cleveland; Louis Pertaw, of Bay City; Julia Greenwald, of Sebewaing, Mich.

The rescued are: Maurice McKenna, of Bay City; John Jones, of Detroit. The bodies of the drowned have not been recovered.

The wind began to blow very hard from the northwest, yesterday afternoon, and continued with increasing violence until midnight. It was one of the wildest nights ever seen here at this season of the year. The sea was running mountains high. The steam barge Lowell, which was towed by the tugboat St. Clair, was shortly before 9 o'clock last night, but her lines parted, and while she came safely inside, the six barges went adrift in the lake. The St. Clair, loaded with lumber, was the last to be seen. The life-boat was running so high that the life-boat was forced down the lake twenty-six miles, and finally capsized near Port St. Charles, where the women and four of the St. Clair's crew were drowned.

The schooner Racine is on the reef below the harbor. Her crew was taken off by the life-boat.

The barge Seagull, one of the tow of the propeller Lowell, has gone ashore between here and Forestville, and is fast breaking up. What the fate of the crew may be has not yet been learned here, but the worst is feared.

The Crowell is hard ashore, but will be refloated if the wind comes down. The Mackinac has not been heard from yet, but it is thought it rode out the gale. The two other barges, the Lily May and the Win. Young, rode out the gale at anchor outside the harbor.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

The Board Continues to Exhibit Interesting Features—Rise in the December Option.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The condition of things on 'Change is still very interesting. Each day has its new features. The excitement kept prices bobbing about, running high and low. Big traders curbed their transactions for fear of driving those with whom they have contracts to the wall, and thereby losing their profits. After the high prices of yesterday morning it is known that a big number of players, with \$10 or 15 cents profit in wheat on their books, were selling. They thought it safe to close their deals and get their profits and put them in the bank again. But for this feeling prices might have gone much higher yesterday, and the number of failures become as great as in the panic of 1877. Almost everybody on the curb and on the street last night and early this morning said "things would be easier in wheat to-day." As usual, everybody was taken. It was with difficulty that the official reporter could get within one cent of the correct price on any future on any opening, so great was the confusion in the pit. The market of the morning made it look as though there would be no reaction of importance this week, if at all. One reason for this is that buying orders for the month of December were in the hands of brokers this morning. The market asks for a rise to five years or more ago, when such prices as prevail at present were a customary thing. When the first prices were named in the pit the "bears" seemed to lack nerve. October fell up to \$1.07, December to \$1.08, and May to \$1.09, an advance of about 3 cents in wheat. The market was then a trifle higher, and the crowd were in a condition to accept any sort of an advance on prices here on short notice.

No failures were announced, though they were expected. The report that the Traders Bank was in the hands of a receiver caused some nervousness. It was not even stated on the floor that the bank was connected in any way with the speculators, but the mere fact that there was something the matter was sufficient to cause a great deal of talk. About midday the flurry subsided for a time, and for half an hour or more very little was done.

About 12:30 there was a little steam, and December wheat again jumped to \$1.08. Many thought this was another starter for another greater bulge, but the thing was of short duration, and prices settled back a few fractions.

Union with Canada.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The Journal's Toronto special says that from Erasmus Wiman states that it is not unlikely that a resolution will be reported to the next session of the House of Representatives to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to political union between the English-speaking nations on this continent.

The condition attending the invitation of Canada is understood to be that the United States will assume the debt of Canada, \$300,000,000. The latter was followed by a request to withdraw it, but it was disregarded, and the letter was published this morning.

The Watts-Schwartz Sentence Affirmed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Illinois Supreme Court today had before it an opinion upon the decision that sent the railroad men, Watts and Schwartz, to the penitentiary for the Rock Island train robbery and the murder of express messenger Kellogg Nichols. Theodore G. Case of Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, who defended Schwartz, said this evening that the "asses would be taken separately before the Supreme Court, and Justice Case is confident of better success in the new effort for Schwartz alone.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, sends the brain pure blood, makes sound both mind and body.

MR. MORTON'S ACCEPTANCE

Republican Nominee for Vice-President Formally Accepts the Nomination.

In a Brief, Pointed Letter, in Which He Declares Himself in Harmony with the Declarations of the Chicago Convention.

The Insult to Senator Blair by Ruffianly Democrats in Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Blaine Travels to Detroit by Way of Canada, and Responds Briefly to a Compliment from Residents of the Dominion.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON.

Brief Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The following is Levi P. Morton's letter accepting the nomination for Vice-president:

"To the Hon. M. M. Estlin and others, Committee: 'Gentlemen—In making formal acceptance of my nomination as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention.

"The duties devolving upon the Vice-president as presiding officer of the Senate, and in certain contingencies a participant in the legislation of Congress, make it proper that the people should know distinctly and unreservedly the political views of the candidate who may be presented for their suffrage. It unfortunately happens that this duty, for myself, is easily discharged by referring to the principles embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the national convention. The resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal convictions and have my hearty approval.

"It is difficult, however, in a political campaign, to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether those duties shall be retained, with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country. The Republican platform has recognized the wisdom of the tariff, and declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor. The American people have shown a decided preference for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the national government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have enjoyed the benefits of a tariff policy which has secured the industrial and financial prosperity unprecedented in this country, and never equalled in any other. The pressing reason given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protection as a motive or end, is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the treasury. But it is not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the national income to the national expenditure without sacrificing, or even imperiling, an industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country. Admittedly, the tariff is a source of protection to the vast and important industries of the whole country. These are some of the questions which must be answered at the national election. As a citizen, and as a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that, from long observation, I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In my opinion, the tariff is the best and surest way to protect our industries, and I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a revenue tariff tending to free trade with a protective tariff encouraging home production and development. The tariff policy of the country has always been arrested, while under the latter it has uniformly been promoted. To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, the tariff is a source of protection and of the highest interest. The two systems are of narrowing chances on the one hand and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to the competition of the whole world. Protection reserves America for Americans, native and adopted. The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as public credit. A lowering of the tariff creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital growths, the life of labor is contracted, and the prospect of employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workmen.

"With the views of the convention, frankly expressed by its resolutions upon all the questions of public interest, I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearing upon the national currency, as well as its effect upon the different classes of the community, of large sections of our common country, in its advocacy of a judicious settlement of the public lands policy; in urging the necessity for better government of the coastwise trade, and the shipping interests of the country, the platform repeats the approved principles of the Republican party.

"I propose a distinctly American platform, progress a distinctly American policy, and stand for a distinctly American man before the law. It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to the full, in the providence of God, they have fallen to them. They should accept which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness toward other people, but rather in the highest interest of the country, they should find under their own flag a field of limitless advancement in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man.

"Very respectfully yours, LEVI P. MORTON."

Judge Thurman's Letter.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—It seems probable that Judge Thurman will issue no letter of acceptance owing to his speech of acceptance to the nomination committee and the extended expression of his views in his speeches during the campaign.

The Judge has been for a long time had in the habit of writing a letter, but he should write a letter, but his time has been so fully occupied it has been impossible for him to put it on paper. He has had considerable business to attend to, and all other time has been taken by his callers, who keep coming steadily at all hours. This week the Judge has to some extent shut the door on his callers to give time to complete the preparation of the argument in the telephone case. While he has stated that he would not write a letter of acceptance, Judge Thurman has frequently remarked that he does not see the necessity. The statement of the early part of such a letter has been made several times, but in no case has the Judge stated positively when he will write, and the most of such statements have been made by others. Judge Thurman will leave for Washington on Friday.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

He Arrives at Detroit, After Responding to a Compliment at St. Thomas.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Mr. Blaine, accompanied by Walker Blaine and Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore, arrived here at 3 o'clock p. m. by the Michigan Central route. The trip from New York was without incident, except a serenade at St. Thomas, Oct., the railroad center of the Canada Southern division, where a delegation of citizens, with a band of music, paid their respects from the platform in front of the station. Mr. Blaine appeared at the door of his car, and was introduced to the crowd by Division Superintendent J. B. Marford. He said:

"I feel some embarrassment in addressing a Canadian audience in the midst of the political campaign now in progress in the United States. Though earnestly interested in the Republican cause, I am too loyal an American citizen to say anything against a Democratic President, except on the soil of my country. I can only say that I feel, as do all the people of the Union, that the ties and sympathies between the United States and Canada are very strong, that both are interested in the progress of the new nation of the old world; that adjacencies of a common race and representing, in values, at least three-fourths

of the American continent, their relations ought to be intimate and close.

Whether they will be closer will depend upon Canada. Whatever movement toward that end may be made must come from her and be of her own volition.

There is no more to be said on this subject of music and cheer.

OUTRAGE IN VIRGINIA.

The Insult Put Upon Senator Blair by Old Dominion Blackguards.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, author of the Blair Educational bill, was in his seat in the Senate to-day and was subjected to many inquiries concerning the incident in which he figured at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday. While Senator Blair was speaking for the Republican ticket, an infuriated Democrat threw rotten eggs at him. Senator Blair proposes, in his educational bill, to give \$5,000,000 to the education of the poor white and black people of Virginia. To educate these people is to make the State Republican, and there is no man so intensely unpopular with the uneducated population of that State as Senator Blair. During his efforts to speak in behalf of his educational bill, yesterday, he was grossly insulted by his political opponents, who attempted to do him violence. The Senator to-day refused to make any comment upon the subject.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

An Improved Outlook at Jacksonville—Inoculation as a Preventive.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2.—The prospect is a bright one. For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., not one death from yellow fever has been reported. This is the first instance of like record in many weeks. The number of new cases to-day was ninety-eight, of which thirty-two were white and sixty-six colored. Total cases to date, 2,823; total deaths, 264. Ratios are being rapidly reduced and all abuses ferreted out and corrected. The finance committee reported the receipt of \$11,395 to-day. A later message from the suburban home brings the news of Colonel Daniels's death. He was a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Florida for over forty years.

Dr. Nance de Villavieja, of New Orleans, is taking up a good deal of public attention just now in explaining his theory of the inoculation of yellow fever. He certainly makes it appear not only possible but practicable to obtain yellow fever virus, and to so inoculate persons that they will be yellow-fever proof. In answer to the question whether he had ever employed it, the doctor answered: "Yes, often; and with great success, too."

He has vaccinated several persons with the virus of the celebrated Carmona, in the City of Mexico, and became thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of his procedure. He has vaccinated several persons with yellow-fever virus, and have watched its action and effect very closely. It was wholly successful in preventing disease except in one or two instances.

He says he secures the virus from the blood in the intestines, or from the urine of fever patients. The microbe, he says, is a vegetable, not an animal substance, and can easily be detected in either of the fluids named. He has his virus prepared on glass tablets, and needs only to be moistened and injected subcutaneously.

Not so Favorable at Decatur.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—Special to the Nashville Tennessean, Ala., says: "The situation here this morning is anything but encouraging. The weather is considerably warmer, and a light rain last night makes yellow fever get in its work at a lively rate. One death occurred last night, a young colored man, and it is thought Dr. W. B. Black will not live till morning. Some well-developed new cases are reported, and two others are thought to be yellow fever. Eighteen cases are now under treatment, and two of them will be dead before morning. Among the new cases is Capt. J. B. Stewart, who returned yesterday from Hannibal, where he attended his son Robert, who died Sunday evening. His case, it is thought, will be a light one, however. The majority of the cases on hand now are colored."

Three Cases Reported at Gallipolis.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—A special to the Times from Point Pleasant, W. Va., says that news was received there to-night that three persons had died during the day of yellow fever at Gallipolis, a town on the Ohio river 150 miles below Pittsburgh. Those who are dead are Captain W. K. Haling, a prominent citizen, who was taken sick a few days ago while visiting at Gallipolis, Kentucky; a Mrs. Smetzer, and Miss Anna Robinson. A son of Captain Haling is recovering, but he has the same symptoms as those of yellow fever. Citizens are terror-stricken.

THE WHITECHAPEL CRIMES.

Dr. Kiernan, of Chicago, Says the Murders Are the Work of a "Sexual Pervert."

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Dr. J. G. Kiernan, of this city, a recognized medical authority and editor of the Medical Standard, said to-day that the Whitechapel murders are a cannibal party and simple. The doctor added: "The Whitechapel murders are clearly the work of a lunatic of the so-called 'sexual pervert' type, fortunately rare in Anglo-Saxon lands, but not infrequently met with in Russia, Germany, Bohemia and France. In these lunatics there is a return to the animal passions of the lowest cannibalistic savage races. Cannibalism is shown in a thirst for blood, and these animal passions come to the surface when the checks imposed by centuries of civilization are removed, either by disease or by the defects inherited from degenerate parents. The most noted of these cases was that of Gilles de Retz, who slaughtered 200 female children in the name of the Whitechapel butcher. The mutilations were very simple. A number of similar cases are on record, and the Whitechapel murderer devoured the mutilated parts. It was only a few years ago, in 1883, that all Westphalia, in Germany, was roused by several mysterious murders, which were traced to the work of Whitechapel. The vampirism of the middle ages, extending down through the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was a phase of the same form of insanity. As to the remedy," continued Dr. Kiernan, "shut up the harmless, logical lunatics and release fewer of so-called 'crazy' men from the insane hospitals. Shut up the hospitals, and crimes of all types by the insane will cease. No lunatic should be at large unless some reliable person is peculiarly responsible for his acts. The 'philanthropists' who release 'crazy' people from the insane hospitals always decline pecuniary responsibility. There are lunatics now at large in Chicago, released as sane from insane hospitals, who under certain conditions are fully capable of committing Whitechapel murders."

Explosion and Loss of Life.

PANAMA, Oct. 2.—A terrible explosion occurred on board a large iron mud-carrying steamer, the No. 1 Chalope, in Aspinwall, Sept. 18. The steamer had just been repaired at the Panama railroad shops at Christopher Colon, and started on her trial trip, having on board, in addition to her crew, Mr. Grover, the master mechanic of the Panama Railroad Company, and High Graham and Andrew McIntire, the latter having been captain of the American dredge City of Panama. On board there were eight souls in all, counting six gentlemen and two laborers. Suddenly the safety valve blew out, and although every effort was made, the explosion that followed caused the loss of six lives, the destruction of the vessel itself and that of another steamer in the vicinity, whilst an iron lighter near by was cut in two as if by a knife.

A Crazy Woman Murders Her Children.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Oct. 2.—This afternoon Mrs. Pfaffenberger strangled her two children, aged four and two years, and then shot herself through the heart. She left a letter to her husband, who was absent at the time, saying that she felt herself becoming crazy, and fearing for the future of her children, had resolved to kill them and herself.

Committeeman Carleton Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A. M. Carleton, a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, has tendered his resignation, to date from Oct. 1, and it has been accepted.

A SCARCITY OF STATESMEN

Few Congressmen in Washington, but the Pretense of Legislation Continues.

Thirty-Five to Forty Members of the House Appear, While the List of Senators is Reduced to Something Less than Twenty.

Tariff Bill Prepared by the Senate Committee Will Be Made Public To-Day.

Senators Call and Blair Indulge in a Colloquy Concerning Yellow-Fever Experts—Industrial Christian Home in Utah.

A DESERTED CAPITOL.

About Fifty Is the Full Number of Members of Congress Present for Duty.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Had all of the members of the House been turned into the Senate to-day the chamber of the latter body would not have been filled. While the journal of the Senate was being read this morning the only Senators present were Messrs. Chandler, Hale, Stockbridge, Sawyer, Davis, Blair and Padlock. Republicans; and Reagan, Call, Saulsbury, Berry, Jones of Arkansas and Wilson of Maryland, Democrats. Later General Hawley strolled in, and Mr. Teller followed. After a while Mr. Spooner ambled on the floor; then, during the morning hour, Callom, Sherman and Cockrell entered the chamber. Scarcely at any time during the day were there more than fifteen or sixteen Senators present, while in the House there were only thirty-five or forty members in their seats. No business of any consequence can be transacted. No bills, except for pensions, and no memorials or resolutions were offered. The whole Capitol is almost entirely deserted, and there is a quietude everywhere that is strongly reminiscent of the impending campaign.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

The Measure Will Be Made Public To-Day—The Coming Congressional Recess.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There is very little doubt that the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill prepared by the Senate committee on finance will be made public and published by the press of the country within the next twenty-four hours. This morning Senators Harris and Vance, the Democratic members of the committee on finance, who represent the minority, received from Senator Beck, who is at Fortress Monroe, the draft of the minority against the Republican tariff bill. Senator Beck requests that in the event his colleagues on the committee do not wish to accept this report, that it should go to the Senate as representing his views, with the other reports, at the time the whole matter is made public. Messrs. Harris and Vance were locked up in a committee room all day, going over the manuscript of Mr. Beck, and it is not known to-night to just what extent the views of Mr. Beck will be used in the preparation of what will be the minority report proper. As stated in these dispatches, last night, the tariff bill and the majority report which will go with it have been ready for the public several days, and only the report to be submitted by the Democrats is awaiting the morning. This morning work was begun upon an abstract of the Republican bill, which is to be officially given to the press to-morrow afternoon. This work requires a great deal of skill, inasmuch as the bill is in almost incomprehensible form. The present law must also be consulted closely in the compilation of an intelligent digest of the bill. It is intended that the measure shall be given to the public on one day and the majority and minority reports on the succeeding day, there being too much of them all to receive full publication on one day. Republican members of the committee on finance say the debate upon the bill will be a most interesting one, and that the first of next week, and that it is to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

There was a good deal of talk among the Democrats to-day, however, about a recess of Congress. The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means who are now in the city favor the adoption of a congressional recess within the next few days, providing for a recess till about the middle of next week, and it is not improbable that before the debate has proceeded in the Senate on the tariff bill there will be a recess, Congress will take a recess over the election.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Experts in Yellow Fever—The Proposed Industrial Home in Utah.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to admit for instructions at the Military Academy at West Point Henry Leconte, of Switzerland (no expense to be caused to the United States thereby), was reported from the committee on military affairs and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Call, on Sept. 27, instructing the committee on epidemic diseases to consider and report, before the adjournment of this session, additional legislation to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coasts and boundaries of the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Call spoke on it.

Mr. Pasco offered an amendment directing the committee to inquire further into the introduction of yellow fever into Florida and other States during the present year. In the course of his remarks Mr. Call read a letter from Dr. Reed suggesting spirits of ammonia as a method of cure and